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# THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**Scientists** in the United States and Canada have warned government leaders that the "Star Wars" defense plan could escalate the nuclear-arms race. Story on Page 7.

**Officials** of the National Science Foundation have been asked, as an "intellectual exercise," to outline their ideas for organizing a greatly expanded agency. Story on Page 19.

**A House subcommittee** opened hearings last week on the extension of the Higher Education Act. Story on Page 19.

**Maryland** and the Department of Education have settled their dispute over desegregating the state's public colleges. Story on Page 20.

**Summer** offers enough slack time for college presidents to fit in some leisure reading. Story on Page 21.

**Members** of the College Football Association have endorsed the principle of stronger enforcement of N.C.A.A. rules. Story on Page 25.

**The track program** at the University of Oregon is one reason why the city of Eugene can claim to be "the track-and-field capital of America." Story on Page 25.

**Britain** must scale down its system of higher education and link it more closely to the needs of business and industry, according to a government report. Story on Page 29.

**France** has announced a campaign to overhaul and expand technological education in an effort to increase the number of engineering graduates. Story on Page 29.

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REACTION TO U.S. PROTESTS

## Anti-Apartheid South Africans Are Split on Outside Sanctions

By HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN

Efforts in the United States to apply economic sanctions against South Africa—including demonstrations on U.S. campuses—have become a central political issue among opponents of apartheid here.

Demands from American students that their colleges and universities sell stocks in companies doing business in South Africa have received widespread coverage in the nation's newspapers, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's call this month for the immediate application of limited economic sanctions was greeted with banner headlines.

South African groups opposed to apartheid disagree over the benefits of such steps. The unions representing black workers, who would be directly affected if foreign companies closed their South African plants, have challenged the moral right of American businesses or universities to make unilateral decisions that could affect the welfare of workers.

Unlike much of the anti-government debate in South Africa, the controversy over divestment and other economic sanctions does not break down into a liberal-radical split. Liberals and Marxists—and those who fall somewhere between those two poles of anti-government opinion—are to be found among both the opponents and supporters of sanctions.

For example, some Marxists argue that disinvestment—the withdrawal of all investments in South Africa by foreign businesses—would retard the growth of the black industrial working class and thus undermine what they view as the developing "class struggle" in South Africa.

Most liberal commentators oppose disinvestment and other economic sanctions

*Continued on Page 31, Column 1*

## Protracted Civil Strife Is Taking Its Toll at Beleaguered American U. of Beirut

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

The very existence of the American University of Beirut is being threatened by the continuing strife in Lebanon, some close observers say.

It is not so much its day-to-day operations that are imperiled—although its financial needs have become more severe as the fighting drags on. Rather, it is the *idea* of the 119-year-old university—its essential character as an independent institution dedicated to the free and open exchange of ideas—that some say is now at risk.

The American University, located in mostly Moslem West Beirut, has managed over the past 10 years to operate with few interruptions and little interference, in spite of the civil war. An island of calm in a turbulent sea, it has been a place of pluralism and tolerance, a sanctuary.

The best known and most respected Western institution of higher education in the Middle East, A.U.B. is often described as one of the last "open windows" in an Arab world that is being reshaped by a tide of religious fundamentalism.

But with increasing frequency in the last 18 months, the university has been victimized by the actions of those who fervently believe such windows should be closed.

The violence that has been directed at the university and its personnel—including, just two weeks ago, the murder of a faculty member and the abduction of an administrator—are but one sign of the ero-

*Continued on Page 30, Column 1*

## $5-Billion Sale Makes Institute Richest Charity

### Hughes unit sells company; boon for medical research

BETHESDA, MD.

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute here will become the world's richest private research organization with the sale, announced last week, of its sole asset, the Hughes Aircraft Company, to the General Motors Corporation for an estimated $5-billion in cash and stock.

Observers say the transaction could ultimately result in a program of private support for medical research that would be unprecedented in its scope.

The institute's president, Donald S. Fredrickson, said he envisioned its operating both as a grant-making foundation and as a medical-research organization.

"This is an event of very great significance for medical research," said Robert M. Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities. "It's not every day that an organization of this size is created. It will have a great deal of money to spend, and the way the institute defines its mission and executes it will have a serious effect on both medical research and medical education."

Until now the institute has specialized in supporting basic research in only four areas: genetics, immunology, metabolism, and neuroscience.

**Spending Would More than Double**

Mr. Fredrickson said the proceeds from the Hughes Aircraft sale would "more than double" the $100-million the institute is spending on medical research in 1985.

General Motors won out over the Ford Motor Company and the General Electric Company in secret bidding for Hughes Aircraft. A Wall Street brokerage house, Morgan Stanley & Company, conducted the sale for the medical institute.

Hughes Aircraft last year had revenues

*Continued on Page 28, Column 1*

## University Education Deans Seek Elite Corps of Schoolteachers

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

RACINE, WIS.

Education deans from 23 public and private research universities generally agreed here last week to seek a dramatic new role for their institutions in the preparation of elementary- and secondary-school teachers.

The plan, which is not yet in final form, would rule out undergraduate majors in education at the participating universities and create, instead, an elite corps of highly trained "career" and "professional career" teachers. Their credentials would include an undergraduate major in a "standard academic subject normally taught in the schools," a master's degree in teaching or education, a "substantial" period of internship, and—at the most advanced level—a second postgraduate degree in a specialized area of professional education.

The deans suggested that, in light of a coming teacher shortage and with many of the nation's 1,300 teacher-education institutions under attack for producing ill-qualified graduates, the "special knowledge, enhanced status, and quality of students" characteristic of research universities could significantly bolster the teaching profession.

Under the plan, education schools and colleges in the deans' group—which has 28 members, including three campuses of the University of California; the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin; and Columbia, Harvard, and Michigan State Universities—would produce perhaps 5 to 10 per cent of the nation's schoolteaching force, with an eventual expansion to include flagship universities and other research institutions in every state that would raise the estimated output of teachers to 20 per cent of the total.

An underlying theme is that more serious involvement in teacher education by

*Continued on Page 16, Column 1*

### *Faculty Working Conditions Found Holding Steady*

The deterioration in working conditions noted in a 1982 *Chronicle* survey of faculty members has been arrested, a new survey has found. Story on Page 21 and table on Page 22.

# 'In' Box

**A "Kafkaesque" breakdown** in communications led to bitter controversy over the creation of a new tenure policy at Texas Tech University, says the report of a special investigating committee of the American Association of University Professors.

The panel found that "inadequate" mechanisms for faculty participation led to a "breakdown of mutual confidence" on the tenure issue.

In particular, the report criticized the university administration for communicating issues of academic policy in an "institutional" fashion—with messages relayed from the president and trustees on down—rather than in a collegial manner. The controversy culminated last year in a faculty vote of "no confidence" in President Lauro F. Cavazos (*The Chronicle*, November 21, 1984).

John E. Birdwell, chairman of the board of regents, took exception to the report, which the A.A.U.P.'s Committee T on College and University Government approved for publication in the May-June issue of *Academe*. In a footnote to the report, he criticized its "repetitious conclusion that the faculty role in governance is one beyond advisory."

•

**Marketing higher education** is the subject of the première issue of a new journal published by the American Association of University Administrators.

Making its debut this week at the association's annual conference, the *Journal for Higher Education Management* reflects a "recognition that administrators of higher education today not only implement policy, but participate significantly in the development of policy," said Ronald H. Stein, co-editor and assistant to the president of the State University of New York at Buffalo.

The journal will emphasize the practical, Mr. Stein said. The first issue includes an article on the market-planning process, a software review, and a statistical analysis of how students perceive an institution's quality in relation to its price.

•

**When it comes** to income tax, few will argue with Jerold L. Waltman, professor of political science at the University of Southern Mississippi.

"The making of tax policy is much like a series of games. Every few years political and/or economic circumstances lead tax policy makers into a rewriting of the revenue code," says Mr. Waltman in his new book, *Political Origins of the U.S. Income Tax*.

"As the resulting bill proceeds through the maze of legislative politics, the game becomes intense and complex. When the bill is finally sent to the president, the participants are usually exhausted."

However, says Mr. Waltman, "no one is ever entirely satisfied, and preparations begin almost immediately for the next encounter."

Mr. Waltman's book is available for $12.50 from the University Press of Mississippi, 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, Miss. 39211.

## Personal & Professional

# Resources for Faculty Travel, Clerical Help, and Research Aid Reported Holding Steady

### Only 32 pct. of professors in poll say travel funds fell in 1984; 53 pct. said so in 1982

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The resources that academic departments could devote to professional travel, clerical help, and research assistance held steady from 1983 to 1984, according to a *Chronicle* survey of faculty members—indicating that the deterioration in working conditions noted in an earlier *Chronicle* survey has been arrested.

Compared with results from a poll covering 1980 to 1982, fewer faculty members reported decreases in library acquisitions and in money for travel, equipment, and secretarial and research assistance.

In 1984, for example, only 32 per cent of those polled said that money for travel was down, compared with 53 per cent in 1982. In the new survey 15 per cent noted drops in periodical subscriptions, compared with 29 per cent in 1982.

In the new survey, 6 in 10 said the number of faculty positions and the number of course offerings had held steady.

Faculty members in the increasingly popular fields of business and engineering reported the greatest growth in faculty hiring. One-third of the business faculty members and nearly half of those in engineering said the number of positions in their departments had risen.

In business, 35 per cent said the number of majors was up, and 23 per cent said that academic prerequisites for majors in their departments had increased.

Nearly one-third of engineering faculty members said more students were majoring in their discipline, with 23 per cent noting more prerequisites.

Over all, 17 per cent of the faculty members said prerequisites had increased from 1983 to 1984.

Student interest dropped most sharply in the fine arts, the survey found. Over one-third of the fine-arts faculty members reported fewer majors, and nearly 30 per cent said that the number of course offerings had declined.

**Results** of the Chronicle Survey are shown in a table on the following page.

Despite that, 7 in 10 said the number of faculty positions in fine arts had held steady.

In all of the disciplines, more faculty members indicated increases in library services than noted reductions. In the social sciences, for example, 21 per cent said such services were up, while 9 per cent said they were down.

Replacement and renewal of equipment is a problem in most disciplines, the survey responses indicated. In the sciences, for example, 3 in 10 faculty members said such efforts had declined from 1983 to 1984, with 18 per cent noting increases. Only in business and engineering did faculty members report more increases than decreases in efforts to replace equipment.

In the new *Chronicle* survey, compared with the earlier one, fewer faculty members reported decreases in spending for equipment and supplies and in maintenance of buildings and facilities.

In the 1982 survey, about 4 in 10 said that equipment budgets had declined, compared with about one-quarter in the 1984 survey. About 31 per cent in the earlier survey said maintenance had decreased, compared with 23 per cent in the later one.

The survey was conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, a research company based in Boulder, Colo.

The results are based on the responses of 1,866 faculty members who offered courses in the fall of both 1983 and 1984. The figures are weighted to include faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students.

# *Summer Reading Lists for College Presidents: Churchill and Nixon, 'Excellence' and Fiction*

By LIZ McMILLEN

"The best time I have to read is when I fly to and from Washington," says Stephen Horn, president of California State University at Long Beach, who crosses the country once or twice a month. "On a five-hour trip, I can usually read half a book. It's quiet and I'm up in the air where no one can get to me."

Such is the life of a college president, in which leisure reading is often taken in quick snatches on airplanes, between meetings, or during "working" vacations.

However, from now until September—a period when the burdens of their jobs will ease slightly—presidents say they hope to have time to dip into the latest books or to return to the classics.

### Time for Some 'Fun Reading'

"During the year, my free time is filled with ceremonial activities or other work," says John L. Brown, president of the University of South Florida. "In the summer, there is less work to do in the non-working hours."

Adds Ellen V. Futter, president of Barnard College, "There is enough of a difference in the pace to sandwich in some fun reading."

"Fun reading" for many chief executives doesn't mean settling in with the latest Sidney Sheldon or Robert Ludlum best

Continued on Following Page

**Ellen V. Futter**
Barnard College

THOMAS VICTOR

*Betsey Brown*, by Ntozake Shange (St. Martin's Press).

*Bright Lights, Big City*, by Jay McInerney (Random House).

*The Cider House Rules*, by John Irving (William Morrow & Company).

*Hotel du Lac*, by Anita Brookner (Pantheon Books).

*House of the Spirits*, by Isabel Allende (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).

*Love Medicine*, by Louise Erdrich (Holt, Rinehart & Winston).

*The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam*, by Barbara Tuchman (G. K. Hall & Company).

*Men and Angels*, by Mary Gordon (Random House).

*A Passion for Excellence: The Leadership Difference*, by Thomas J. Peters and Nancy K. Austin (Random House).

*The Weaker Vessel: Woman's Lot in Seventeenth Century England*, by Antonia Fraser (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).

**Ronald W. Roskens**
University of Nebraska system

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

*All the Strange Hours: The Excavation of a Life*, by Loren Eiseley (Charles Scribner's Sons).

*Benjamin Franklin: A Biography*, by Ronald W. Clark (Random House).

*Breaking with Moscow*, Arkady N. Shevchenko (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.).

*Broken Brain: The Biological Revolution in Psychiatry*, by Nancy C. Andreasen (Harper & Row, Publishers).

*In War's Dark Shadow*, by W. Bruce Lincoln (Doubleday & Company).

*The Liberator*, by Augusto Mijares (North American Association of Venezuela).

*Managing*, by Harold Geneen and Alvin Moscow (Doubleday & Company).

*Son of the Morning Star: Custer and the Little Bighorn*, by Evan S. Connell (North Point Press).

The last three volumes of *Jefferson and His Time*, by Dumas Malone (Little, Brown & Company).

# Summer Reading Lists for College Presidents

*Continued from Preceding Page*

seller, although some may do that. In general, presidents say, they prefer to take on more weighty works.

Biographies and historical books, for example, were popular choices among several chief executives interviewed by *The Chronicle*.

Their lists included Barbara Tuchman's *The March of Folly*, Robert Massie's *Peter the Great*, David Wyman's *The Abandonment of the Jews*, and Robert A. Caro's *The Years of Lyndon Johnson*.

A few presidents plan to sample the recent spate of management and business books. The favorite this summer appears to be *A Passion for Excellence* by Thomas J. Peters and Nancy K. Austin.

Some, like Ms. Futter, "an old English major," look forward to reading current fiction. John Irving's *The Cider House Rules* pops up on her list, as well as on those of other administrators. Gore Vidal's *Lincoln* is also popular.

### Piles of Reading Matter

Donald G. Phelps, chancellor of the Seattle Community College District, also prefers contemporary books. "I'm not into the great works of literature," he explains. "I had enough of that in college."

More often than not, many chief executives also face daunting stacks of magazines and journals that have piled up during the year.

Mr. Brown, for example, hopes to tackle not only six novels, but also an "eight-inch stack of *New Yorkers*, *American Scientists*, and *Physics Todays*."

One president, Christopher N. Breiseth of Wilkes College, is helping his daughter develop her own reading list. "I read *Richard Scarry's Best Word Book Ever* to my five-year-old daughter, Lydia, every night," he says. "It's helping her learn how to read."

Even though summer may be more relaxed, the best of plans are sometimes postponed—often until next summer.

Mr. Brown figures he will "bat about .500. I'll read two or three of the books on my list.

"I used to read a novel every six weeks," he adds. "Since I've been a president, I can get through maybe a couple of novels a year."

"I usually cannot finish everything I set out to read because I am frequently sidelined by other books," says Alfred Gottschalk, president of Hebrew Union College. "I haunt bookstores, and if I find something good, I consider it a triumph."

Following are summer reading lists reported by a sampling of college and university presidents:

**Patrick J. O'Rourke**
University of Alaska at Fairbanks

*Anatomy of Power*, by John K. Galbraith (Houghton Mifflin Company).

*Betrayers of the Truth: Fraud and Deceit in the Halls of Science*, by William Broad and Nicholas Wade (Simon & Schuster).

*Churchill: Young Man in a Hurry, 1874-1915*, by Ted Morgan (Simon & Schuster).

*Critical Path*, by R. Buckminster Fuller (St. Martin's Press).

*Dancing Wu Li Masters: An Overview of the New Physics*, by Gary Zukav (Bantam Books).

*Education and Politics at Harvard*, by Seymour M. Lipset and David Riesman (McGraw-Hill, Inc.).

*Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*, by Douglas Hofstadter (Basic Books).

*Lincoln*, by Gore Vidal (Random House).

*Mists of Avalon*, by Marion Z. Bradley (Dell Publishing Company).

*The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power*, by Robert A. Caro (Random House).

**Stephen Horn**
California State University at Long Beach

*Dream West*, by David Nevin (Putnam Publishing Group).

*Hiram Bingham and the Dream of Gold*, by Daniel Cohen (M. Evans & Company).

*Inca Land: Explorations in the Highlands of Peru*, by Hiram Bingham (Houghton Mifflin Company).

*Racehoss: Big Emma's Boy*, by Albert Race Sample (Eakin Publications).

*Real Peace*, by Richard M. Nixon (Little, Brown & Company).

*Struggle for National Identity in the Third World*, by Kyu H. Rhee (Hollym International Corporation).

*Twenty-Eight Years in the Life of a University President*, by George Pettitt (University of California Press).

*The Years of Lyndon Johnson: The Path to Power*, by Robert A. Caro (Random House).

*Years of Upheaval*, by Henry Kissinger (Little, Brown & Company).

*Witness to the Truth*, by Nathan Shapell (David McKay Company).

**Alfred Gottschalk**
Hebrew Union College

*The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-45*, by David S. Wyman (Pantheon Books).

*America in Search of Itself: The Making of the President 1956-1980*, by Theodore H. White (Harper & Row, Publishers).

*The Discoverers*, by Daniel J. Boorstin (Random House).

*The Fifth Son*, by Elie Wiesel (Summit Books).

*Hannah Arendt: For Love of the World*, by Elisabeth Young-Bruehl (Yale University Press).

*The New Diplomacy: International Affairs in the Modern Age*, by Abba Eban (Random House).

*Paradise as a Garden*, by Eliza-

CHRONICLE SURVEY

## *Faculty Members' Views of Trends in Their Departments, 1983 to 1984*

| | Arts (a) | Humanities (b) | Social science (c) | Business (d) | Sciences (e) | Engineering (f) | Vocational education (g) | Physical education (h) | All fields |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of authorized faculty positions:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 12% | 22% | 14% | 33% | 27% | 47% | 15% | 10% | 22% |
| Held steady | 70% | 61% | 68% | 59% | 60% | 43% | 67% | 64% | 62% |
| Decreased | 17% | 16% | 18% | 7% | 12% | 8% | 18% | 26% | 15% |
| **Secretarial and clerical assistance:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 14% | 12% | 8% | 15% | 8% | 19% | 7% | 7% | 11% |
| Held steady | 72% | 70% | 74% | 74% | 76% | 71% | 70% | 72% | 73% |
| Decreased | 12% | 16% | 17% | 11% | 14% | 10% | 22% | 16% | 15% |
| **Research and related assistance:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 10% | 10% | 12% | 15% | 12% | 22% | 11% | 5% | 12% |
| Held steady | 60% | 58% | 62% | 55% | 60% | 47% | 51% | 53% | 58% |
| Decreased | 16% | 20% | 16% | 13% | 16% | 15% | 21% | 17% | 17% |
| **Funds for faculty travel:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 14% | 17% | 14% | 14% | 11% | 15% | 6% | 7% | 13% |
| Held steady | 36% | 45% | 52% | 52% | 53% | 50% | 42% | 47% | 49% |
| Decreased | 41% | 32% | 30% | 29% | 29% | 24% | 46% | 37% | 32% |
| **Funds for faculty leaves with pay:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 5% | 5% | 5% | 7% | 4% | 8% | 4% | 4% | 5% |
| Held steady | 60% | 61% | 62% | 60% | 65% | 52% | 50% | 48% | 60% |
| Decreased | 15% | 17% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 23% | 19% | 16% |
| **Number of course offerings:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 23% | 25% | 19% | 32% | 25% | 30% | 28% | 28% | 25% |
| Held steady | 47% | 56% | 62% | 57% | 59% | 52% | 52% | 41% | 56% |
| Decreased | 29% | 19% | 18% | 11% | 15% | 17% | 19% | 30% | 18% |
| **Undergraduate enrollment:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 25% | 36% | 30% | 37% | 26% | 33% | 23% | 20% | 30% |
| Held steady | 39% | 39% | 39% | 41% | 40% | 41% | 39% | 45% | 40% |
| Decreased | 35% | 23% | 28% | 20% | 29% | 25% | 36% | 31% | 27% |
| **Graduate enrollment:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 32% | 22% | 28% | 30% | 20% | 43% | 25% | 13% | 26% |
| Held steady | 30% | 47% | 40% | 34% | 45% | 41% | 41% | 38% | 40% |
| Decreased | 18% | 19% | 24% | 17% | 20% | 7% | 18% | 23% | 20% |

| | Arts (a) | Humanities (b) | Social science (c) | Business (d) | Sciences (e) | Engineering (f) | Vocational education (g) | Physical education (h) | All fields |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of majors:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 19% | 27% | 24% | 35% | 19% | 32% | 22% | 21% | 25% |
| Held steady | 40% | 46% | 47% | 49% | 48% | 48% | 43% | 35% | 46% |
| Decreased | 35% | 19% | 23% | 11% | 22% | 16% | 27% | 32% | 22% |
| **Academic prerequisites for majors:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 10% | 17% | 17% | 23% | 14% | 23% | 17% | 15% | 17% |
| Held steady | 77% | 76% | 79% | 73% | 81% | 71% | 76% | 71% | 77% |
| Decreased | 4% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| **Control over academic personnel decisions:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 8% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Held steady | 69% | 58% | 68% | 75% | 67% | 73% | 65% | 72% | 67% |
| Decreased | 16% | 27% | 19% | 14% | 17% | 13% | 21% | 15% | 19% |
| **Library holdings of periodicals:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 29% | 26% | 27% | 32% | 20% | 33% | 23% | 32% | 27% |
| Held steady | 38% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 50% | 44% | 51% | 45% | 46% |
| Decreased | 18% | 17% | 18% | 9% | 18% | 10% | 11% | 7% | 15% |
| **Books and other library holdings:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 46% | 44% | 40% | 40% | 35% | 42% | 33% | 35% | 40% |
| Held steady | 31% | 35% | 39% | 39% | 41% | 37% | 47% | 43% | 39% |
| Decreased | 12% | 10% | 12% | 8% | 11% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 10% |
| **Library services to faculty members:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 17% | 18% | 21% | 18% | 12% | 15% | 17% | 23% | 17% |
| Held steady | 63% | 67% | 66% | 68% | 72% | 69% | 69% | 62% | 67% |
| Decreased | 13% | 10% | 9% | 4% | 8% | 7% | 6% | 4% | 8% |
| **Budget for equipment and supplies:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 20% | 21% | 21% | 27% | 23% | 38% | 14% | 18% | 23% |
| Held steady | 48% | 41% | 46% | 45% | 48% | 39% | 43% | 53% | 44% |
| Decreased | 28% | 28% | 26% | 19% | 25% | 15% | 37% | 28% | 26% |
| **Replacement and renewal of equipment:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 16% | 17% | 16% | 21% | 18% | 30% | 13% | 12% | 18% |
| Held steady | 47% | 50% | 53% | 55% | 47% | 44% | 52% | 58% | 50% |
| Decreased | 32% | 25% | 25% | 14% | 31% | 18% | 30% | 27% | 25% |
| **Maintenance:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased | 20% | 20% | 17% | 15% | 12% | 18% | 10% | 19% | 18% |
| Held steady | 48% | 56% | 57% | 66% | 55% | 57% | 51% | 49% | 56% |
| Decreased | 30% | 21% | 21% | 12% | 27% | 18% | 32% | 29% | 25% |

(a) Includes architecture, cinema, dance, music, and theater.
(b) Includes classics, English, languages, journalism, literature, philosophy, religion, and speech.
(c) Includes education.
(d) Includes economics.
(e) Includes mathematics.
(f) Includes computer science.
(g) Includes agriculture, electronic and engineering technology, health, home economics, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, and textiles.
(h) Includes coaching and recreation.

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 1,866 faculty members who offered courses in the fall of 1983 and 1984. The usable response rate of the survey was 31 per cent. A random sample was drawn from faculty lists that were revised in July 1984. Data are weighted by discipline and include faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Percentages may not add to 100 because "Don't know" responses are omitted.
Technical inquiries about the survey design and sampling techniques should be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**A new computer network** is necessary to give researchers access to supercomputers, experts warned last week. Story on Page 16.

**The future** of American science depends greatly on the vitality of liberal-arts colleges, a new study has found. Story on Page 18.

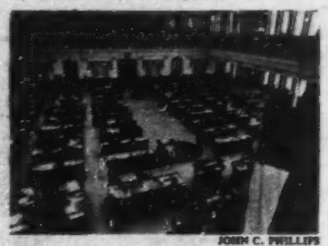
**Leading agencies** have criticized the Education Department's interpretation of a law to control use of tax-exempt bonds. Story on Page 19.

**Faculty members** at small liberal-arts colleges say they are torn between the ideal of research and the reality of teaching. Story on Page 23.

**European leaders** are likely to endorse a research effort designed to stop a brain drain to the U.S. "Star Wars" effort. Story on Page 29.

**Robert L. Morris** will assume a controversial endowed chair in parapsychology at the University of Edinburgh. Story on Page 7.

**The University of Texas** mounted a powerful lobbying campaign to keep the state legislature (*below*) from cutting appropriations for the system. Story on Page 12.



JOHN C. PHILLIPS

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## Letters a Beirut Dean Wrote Home Before He Was Kidnaped

Thomas Sutherland, who was kidnaped in Beirut last week, was aware of the risks involved when he accepted his appointment as dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut in the summer of 1983. So were his colleagues and friends at Colorado State University, where he had been a member of the faculty for 25 years before taking the A.U.B. post. In their first year in the Lebanese capital, Mr. Sutherland and his wife did their best to reassure their Colorado friends that they were safe and well.

When a letter from the Sutherlands was received in Fort Collins, photocopies were made and distributed on the campus. The faculty and staff newspaper, *Comment*, even published several of the letters in its columns.

Here are excerpts from two of those letters, written by Mr. Sutherland in early 1984. The first was written shortly after Malcolm H. Kerr, the president of A.U.B., was killed outside his office door by unknown assassins.

•

*From a letter of January 26, 1984:*

We have almost hesitated to write again lest yet another tragedy befall us here in Beirut as it seems to have done just after mailing each letter to you all. This time the tragedy has been very per-

*Continued on Page 32, Column 1*

**Kidnaping** of university official is the third in three weeks. Story on Page 29.

KEN WILLIAMS, COLORADO STATE U.

**Thomas Sutherland: "It's easy to get away with murder here."**

## 2 Universities Say Pentagon Distorted 'Star Wars' Roles

By KIM McDONALD

The presidents of two major research universities have accused top Pentagon officials of misrepresenting the roles of their institutions in President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The presidents, Paul E. Gray of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Marvin L. Goldberger of the California Institute of Technology, said their universities had neither endorsed that undertaking, commonly known as "Star Wars," nor agreed to play a major role in it.

Pentagon officials made it appear that the two institutions had done so, the presidents complained, when the Defense Department announced that M.I.T. and Caltech were part of a "consortium" of major universities conducting research on the space-based missile-defense system. But

*Continued on Page 20, Column 1*

## *Charities Charge Gifts Would Drop 17 Pct. Under Reagan Tax Plan*

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Donations to non-profit organizations would drop by about 17 per cent—or $11-billion—in 1986 if President Reagan's sweeping proposals to overhaul the federal tax code were enacted, according to an economic analysis of the plan released last week by leaders of charitable groups.

Exact projections of the effects on giving to higher education are not yet available, but some experts said colleges and universities would suffer more than many other eleemosynary organizations.

Under the present tax system, non-profit organizations could expect to receive about $66.3-billion next year, according to estimates issued by Independent Sector, an organization that represents about 600 such groups.

But only about $55.3-billion would be collected by charities in 1986 under the Reagan Administration's plan to lower tax rates and drop provisions that now provide generous tax breaks when people make donations to charitable organizations, predicted Lawrence Lindsey, an assistant professor of economics at Harvard University who prepared the projections for Independent Sector.

### Gifts of Appreciated Property

In the tax plan he submitted to Congress last month, President Reagan proposed abolishing a provision in the tax code that allows people who do not file itemized tax returns to take deductions for their charitable contributions. He also proposed that certain gifts of property that have increased in value—known as appreciated property—in effect be subjected to taxation under a new minimum-tax provision.

Because only about 24 per cent of all taxpayers would probably file itemized returns under the President's plan—com-

*Continued on Page 21, Column 1*

## 6 in 10 Americans Think College Sports Are Overemphasized, Survey Finds; 187 Presidents Are Expected at NCAA Meeting this Week to Weigh Reforms

### *Opinion Survey*

RICHMOND, VA.

Sixty per cent of Americans think college sports are overemphasized, a public-opinion poll indicates.

The survey, conducted last month by Media General, Inc., headquartered here, found that only 33 per cent of the respondents felt that college athletics were "emphasized about right." Two per cent felt that sports were underemphasized, and five per cent were unsure.

While percentages varied among population groups, the feeling that college sports are overemphasized was expressed by the following:

► 65 per cent of white-collar workers and 59 per cent of blue-collar workers.

► 56 per cent of people 18 to 34 years old and 66 per cent of those 55 to 64 years old.

► 67 per cent of college graduates and 48 per cent of those who had not graduated from high school.

► 44 per cent of blacks and 62 per cent of whites.

► 61 per cent of males and 59 per cent of females.

► 58 per cent of those who earn less than $20,000 a year and 63 per cent of those who earn more than $35,000.

The Associated Press/Media General survey was conducted not long after Tulane University abolished its men's basket-

*Continued on Page 28, Column 1*

### *NCAA Reforms*

NEW ORLEANS

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is expecting at least 187 college presidents here this week for what some observers are saying is the most important meeting it has held in years.

The special convention, called by the association's presidents' commission in the midst of growing demand for reform of college sports, will vote on 12 changes in the N.C.A.A. rules that are aimed at tightening the control that colleges and universities exercise over their sports programs and imposing stiff penalties on violators.

Last week the association's staff mem-

*Continued on Page 28, Column 4*

# Universities Say Pentagon Distorted 'Star Wars' Roles

*Continued from Page 1*

Pentagon officials, who confirmed that only one researcher at each of the two institutions had received a contract to perform basic research for the S.D.I. program, denied that including the two institutions as members of the "optical signal processing consortium" was an attempt to indicate endorsement of the program by the institutions.

"The contracts are not awarded to the individuals, but to the institutions," said Jan Bodanyi, a Pentagon spokesman. "We assumed that the contracts had been signed by someone at the universities with the authority to obligate it to such an effort."

Mr. Goldberger demanded in a letter last month to Lieut. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, director of the S.D.I. program, that the Pentagon correct the erroneous implication that Caltech was a major contractor.

Only one researcher there, Demetri Psaltis, an assistant professor of electrical engineering, had been awarded funds from the S.D.I. program, Caltech officials said, and his share was only $50,000 for six months, a small fraction of the $9-million the Pentagon said it would provide to the consortium over the next three years.

In addition, Caltech officials noted that Mr. Psaltis had actually applied to the University of Dayton Research Institute to support his work, which deals with computers. That institute, which is part of the consortium, sent Mr. Psaltis's application to the S.D.I. organization, which announced the award and used Caltech's name in the consortium without its consent, Caltech officials said.

"To be identified as a member of the consortium without even consulting us was totally inappropriate," said Donald R. Fowler, general counsel for Caltech.

### Others Don't Object

John Caulfield, director of the center for applied optics at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, another of the universities identified as a member of the "consortium," said he did not believe the Defense Department had misrepresented Caltech or any other universities in naming the group, which also included Carnegie-Mellon University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Harvard University, and Stanford University.

Officials at Georgia Tech, Harvard, and Stanford said last week they had no strong objections to the inclusion of their institutions' names.

"The fact that the Star Wars people are calling it a consortium may be misleading, but I'm not upset by it," said Gerald J. Lieberman, dean of graduate studies at Stanford University.

"I wouldn't mind it if [General Abrahamson] had called and asked" for permission to include Georgia Tech in the consortium, said Joseph M. Pettit, president of Georgia Tech. "But I certainly wouldn't have vetoed it."

Mr. Caulfield, who played a major role in picking the researchers for the consortium and who serves as its technical director, said neither he nor Pentagon officials had considered such factors as the potential political influence of institutions or geographic distribution in forming the consortium. The primary concern, he added, was to get the best researchers for the project.

"It's individuals, not institutions, that count," he said. "The fact that the guy works at Caltech was incidental. If he were at Podunk U., Podunk U., not Caltech, would be on there."

But M.I.T. officials noted that James Ionson, the director of the S.D.I.'s Innovative Science and Technology Office, had specifically stated that he was trying to sell the Star Wars research program to Congress by demonstrating that first-rate researchers, such as those from M.I.T., were participants.

"It's probably something that's never been done, but this office is trying to sell something to Congress," Mr. Ionson was quoted as saying in a recent article in *Science* magazine. "If we can say that this fellow at M.I.T. will get money to do such and such research, it's something real to sell."

An assistant to Mr. Gray said that statement and the inclusion of M.I.T. as a member of the consortium had so irked the president that he charged in his commencement address this month that the Pentagon was engaged in a "manipulative effort to garner implicit institutional endorsement for S.D.I."

"What I find particularly troublesome," Mr. Gray told the graduating class, "is the effort to short-circuit the debate and use M.I.T. and other universities as political instruments in an attempt to obtain implicit institutional endorsement.

"This university will not be so used. Any participation at M.I.T. in S.D.I.-funded research should in no way be understood or used as an institutional endorsement of the S.D.I. program."

FACT–FILE

## U.S. Funds for Colleges and Universities

### The top 100 institutions in total federal obligations for fiscal 1983

WASHINGTON

One hundred institutions accounted for 73 per cent of the $7.4-billion "obligated" to colleges and universities by federal agencies in fiscal 1983.

Federal obligations are funds set aside for payment. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated.

About 77 per cent of the $7.4-billion went for science and engineering programs, with the bulk of that earmarked for research and development. Student financial assistance accounted for most of the rest of the federal aid.

Over all, federal obligations fell 15 per cent in 1983, primarily because of fluctuations in the amounts set aside for Pell Grants and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Those programs are funded on a multi-year basis. Obligations for research and development increased 10 per cent in 1983, reaching $5-billion.

| | Research and development (a) | | Total federal obligations (a) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Rank | Amount | Rank |
| Johns Hopkins U. (b) | $318,374,000 | 1 | $331,855,000 | 1 |
| Massachusetts Institute of Technology | 178,706,000(c) | 2 | 193,509,000 | 2 |
| Stanford U. | 140,090,000(c) | 3 | 152,906,000 | 3 |
| Howard U. (d) | 8,777,000 | 119 | 144,807,000 | 4 |
| U. of Washington | 114,294,000 | 4 | 134,929,000 | 5 |
| U. of California, Los Angeles | 108,450,000 | 5 | 123,202,000 | 6 |
| U. of California, San Diego | 104,871,000 | 6 | 114,515,000 | 7 |
| Cornell U. | 93,644,000(c) | 8 | 112,868,000 | 8 |
| Columbia U., Main Division | 101,006,000 | 7 | 112,097,000 | 9 |
| U. of Wisconsin, Madison | 93,568,000 | 9 | 111,709,000 | 10 |
| Harvard U. | 89,457,000 | 10 | 105,122,000 | 11 |
| Yale U. | 88,335,000 | 11 | 99,805,000 | 12 |
| U. of Minnesota | 74,102,000 | 16 | 99,748,000 | 13 |
| U. of Michigan | 81,248,000 | 13 | 95,902,000 | 14 |
| U. of Pennsylvania | 83,251,000 | 12 | 95,787,000 | 15 |
| U. of California, Berkeley | 75,293,000(c) | 15 | 87,570,000 | 16 |
| U. of California, San Francisco | 75,718,000 | 14 | 86,669,000 | 17 |
| Pennsylvania State U. (e) | 61,798,000 | 19 | 83,940,000 | 18 |
| U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign | 60,836,000 | 20 | 77,022,000 | 19 |
| U. of Chicago | 62,318,000(c) | 18 | 70,612,000 | 20 |
| Ohio State U. | 45,542,000 | 31 | 69,890,000 | 21 |
| U. of Southern California | 62,837,000 | 17 | 66,490,000 | 22 |
| New York U. | 51,975,000 | 25 | 63,732,000 | 23 |
| Duke U. | 55,619,000 | 23 | 62,225,000 | 24 |
| Washington U. | 55,574,000 | 22 | 62,223,000 | 25 |
| U. of Texas, Austin | 56,300,000 | 21 | 61,145,000 | 26 |
| Michigan State U. | 41,935,000 | 33 | 61,122,000 | 27 |
| U. of Colorado | 50,626,000 | 27 | 61,100,000 | 28 |
| U. of Rochester | 53,358,000(c) | 24 | 60,557,000 | 29 |
| U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill | 47,228,000 | 28 | 57,949,000 | 30 |
| Yeshiva U. | 51,279,000 | 26 | 57,519,000 | 31 |
| U. of Pittsburgh | 45,805,000 | 30 | 56,664,000 | 32 |
| Gallaudet C. (d) | 2,215,000 | 189 | 54,285,000 | 33 |
| Texas A&M U. | 35,407,000 | 46 | 54,205,000 | 34 |
| U. of Arizona | 40,110,000 | 36 | 52,736,000 | 35 |
| Georgia Institute of Technology | 45,835,000 | 29 | 52,141,000 | 36 |
| Purdue U. | 37,346,000 | 39 | 51,407,000 | 37 |
| U. of Florida | 35,549,000 | 44 | 50,675,000 | 38 |
| U. of Iowa | 41,121,000 | 34 | 49,289,000 | 39 |
| U. of Utah | 40,853,000 | 35 | 48,766,000 | 40 |
| California Institute of Technology | $44,076,000(c) | 32 | $46,715,000 | 41 |
| U. of Maryland, College Park | 35,514,000 | 45 | 45,940,000 | 42 |
| Boston U. | 38,406,000 | 38 | 45,251,000 | 43 |
| Case Western Reserve U. | 38,438,000 | 37 | 43,547,000 | 44 |
| Northwestern U. | 37,284,000 | 40 | 42,540,000 | 45 |
| Indiana U. | 30,559,000 | 51 | 42,464,000 | 46 |
| U. of Alabama, Birmingham | 32,627,000 | 47 | 41,625,000 | 47 |
| U. of California, Davis | 35,729,000 | 42 | 41,434,000 | 48 |
| New Mexico State U. | 27,452,000 | 55 | 39,001,000 | 49 |
| Oregon State U. | 31,030,000 | 50 | 38,814,000 | 50 |
| State U. of New York, Albany | 14,324,000 | 92 | 38,570,000 | 51 |
| Carnegie-Mellon U. | 36,345,000 | 41 | 38,382,000 | 52 |
| Baylor C. of Medicine | 35,551,000 | 43 | 37,432,000 | 53 |
| U. of Georgia | 22,538,000 | 85 | 36,977,000 | 54 |
| Vanderbilt U. | 31,996,000 | 48 | 36,887,000 | 55 |
| Georgetown U. | 20,865,000 | 68 | 35,885,000 | 56 |
| U. of Miami | 28,936,000 | 52 | 35,439,000 | 57 |
| North Carolina State U. | 20,604,000 | 69 | 34,501,000 | 58 |
| U. of Virginia | 27,984,000 | 53 | 34,282,000 | 59 |
| Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute | 31,039,000 | 49 | 32,983,000 | 60 |
| U. of Connecticut | 26,397,000 | 57 | 32,482,000 | 61 |
| Virginia Poly. Inst. & State U. | 20,602,000 | 70 | 31,785,000 | 62 |
| U. of Texas Health Science Center, Dallas | 27,787,000 | 54 | 31,766,000 | 63 |
| Colorado State U. | 25,002,000 | 59 | 31,163,000 | 64 |
| U. of Hawaii, Manoa | 24,226,000 | 62 | 30,815,000 | 65 |
| Louisiana State U. | 21,186,000 | 67 | 30,389,000 | 66 |
| U. of Kentucky | 14,317,000 | 93 | 30,216,000 | 67 |
| Rutgers U. | 19,647,000 | 75 | 29,672,000 | 68 |
| U. of Cincinnati | 20,403,000 | 72 | 29,507,000 | 69 |
| Princeton U. | 26,782,000(c) | 56 | 29,446,000 | 70 |
| U. of Missouri, Columbia | 16,939,000 | 81 | 28,725,000 | 71 |
| U. of California, Irvine | 23,874,000 | 63 | 27,889,000 | 72 |
| State U. of New York, Stony Brook | 24,941,000 | 60 | 27,737,000 | 73 |
| U. of New Mexico | 22,189,000 | 66 | 27,373,000 | 74 |
| Rockefeller U. | 25,245,000 | 58 | 26,940,000 | 75 |
| Tufts U. | 24,804,000 | 61 | 26,811,000 | 76 |
| Inter American U. of Puerto Rico, San German | 0 | — | 26,373,000 | 77 |
| Iowa State U. | 11,906,000(c) | 99 | 25,270,000 | 78 |
| City U. of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine | 22,595,000 | 64 | 24,914,000 | 79 |
| Virginia Commonwealth U. | 19,856,000 | 73 | 24,841,000 | 80 |
| Emory U. | 20,569,000 | 71 | 24,807,000 | 81 |
| U. of Tennessee, Knoxville | 14,415,000 | 90 | 24,560,000 | 82 |
| Brown U. | 19,790,000 | 74 | 22,699,000 | 83 |
| Temple U. | 16,100,000 | 84 | 22,646,000 | 84 |
| U. of Massachusetts, Amherst | 18,236,000 | 77 | 22,229,000 | 85 |
| U. of Maryland Baltimore Professional Schools | 18,679,000 | 76 | 22,047,000 | 86 |
| U. of Kansas | 15,368,000 | 87 | 21,973,000 | 87 |
| Utah State U. | 16,093,000 | 85 | 21,872,000 | 88 |
| Washington State U. | 15,559,000 | 86 | 21,792,000 | 89 |
| Oklahoma State U. | 9,672,000 | 113 | 21,654,000 | 90 |
| Wayne State U. | 15,304,000 | 88 | 21,548,000 | 91 |
| George Washington U. | 17,791,000 | 79 | 21,100,000 | 92 |
| U. of Dayton | 16,175,000 | 78 | 20,152,000 | 93 |
| U. of Illinois, Chicago Medical Center | 16,324,000 | 83 | 20,127,000 | 94 |
| State U. of New York, Buffalo | 17,175,000 | 80 | 19,644,000 | 95 |
| U. of California, Santa Barbara | 16,895,000 | 82 | 19,613,000 | 96 |
| U. of Vermont | 13,309,000 | 97 | 19,504,000 | 97 |
| Mississippi State U. | 9,408,000 | 115 | 19,317,000 | 98 |
| Auburn U. | 7,796,000 | 129 | 19,317,000 | 99 |
| Puerto Rico Regional Colleges Administration | 0 | — | 17,922,000 | 100 |
| **Total, 100 institutions** | **$4,247,305,000** | | **$5,378,794,000** | |
| **Total, all institutions** | **$5,021,799,000** | | **$7,409,524,000** | |

(a) Amounts shown represent total obligations from 15 federal agencies that accounted for about 95 per cent of all federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for virtually all federal obligations to such institutions for research and development. Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown, but are included in "Total, all institutions."

(b) Data for Johns Hopkins U. include $227-million obligated to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a federally financed research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

(c) Does not include research and development obligations to university-administered federally financed research-and-development centers.

(d) Howard U. and Gallaudet C. receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses.

(e) Data for Pennsylvania State University include $18-million obligated to the Applied Research Laboratory, considered a federally funded research-and-development center until fiscal 1978.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION